

#### § 636.34

(13) Tires—every vehicle will be equipped with serviceable rubber tires which will have a tread depth of at least two thirty-seconds of an inch.

(14) Suspension Systems—no vehicle will have its rear end elevated above the vehicle manufacturer's designated height (49 CFR 570.8).

(b) The criteria listed in paragraph (a) of this section are not necessarily an inclusive list. A vehicle may be deemed unsafe to operate when any part of the vehicle is defective and renders the vehicle dangerous to others.

#### § 636.34 Restraint systems.

(a) Restraint systems (seat belts) will be worn by all operators and passengers of U.S. Government vehicles on or off the installations.

(b) Restraint systems will be worn by all civilian personnel (family members, guests, and visitors) driving or riding in a private owned vehicle on the Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield installations.

(c) Restraint systems will be worn by all soldiers and Reserve Component members on active Federal service driving or riding in a private owned vehicle whether on or off the installations.

(d) Infant/child restraint devices (car seats) are required in private owned vehicles for children 4 years old or under and not exceeding 45 pounds in weight.

(e) Restraint systems are required only in cars manufactured after model year 1966.

(f) The operator of a vehicle is responsible for ensuring the use of seat belts, shoulder restraints, and child restraining systems when applicable and may be cited for failure to comply (40 U.S.C. 318a).

(g) Passengers (over the age of 16) are responsible for ensuring that their seat belts/shoulder restraints are used when applicable and may be cited for failure to comply (40 U.S.C. 318a).

#### § 636.35 Headphones and earphones.

The wearing of headphones or earphones is prohibited while driving a U.S. Government vehicle, POV, motorcycle, or other self-propelled two-wheel, three-wheel, or four-wheel vehicle powered by a motorcycle type engine. This does not negate the require-

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ment for wearing hearing protection when conditions or good judgment dictate use of such protection.

#### § 636.36 Alcoholic beverages.

(a) Consuming alcoholic beverages as an operator or passenger in or on U.S. Government or privately owned vehicles is prohibited.

(b) Consuming alcoholic beverages on any roadway, parking lot, or where otherwise posted is prohibited.

(c) Having open containers of alcoholic beverages in vehicles or areas not designated for the consumption of alcohol is prohibited.

#### § 636.37 Use of "Denver Boot" device.

The "Denver Boot" device will be used by Military Police as an additional technique to assist in the enforcement of parking violations when other reasonably effective but less restrictive means of enforcement (such as warnings, ticketing, reprimands, suspensions, or revocations of on-post driving privileges) have failed, or immobilization of the private owned vehicle is necessary for safety.

(a) The use of booting devices will be limited to application by the Military Police under the following conditions:

(1) Immobilization of unsafe, uninspected, or unregistered vehicles.

(2) Immobilization of vehicles involved in criminal activity.

(3) For repeat offenders of the parking violations outlined in this supplement. Three or more parking violations within 6 months constitutes grounds to boot the vehicle.

(4) At the discretion of the Provost Marshal or his designee, on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Booted vehicle will be marked, for driver notification, by placing an orange in color notice on the vehicle windshield. The notice will contain information on why the vehicle was booted and instructions on how to have the booting device properly removed by the Military Police (see figure 636.37).

FIGURE 636.37. DRIVER BOOTING DEVICE  
NOTICE

1. Your vehicle is illegally parked and has been secured in place by the Military Police with a vehicle restraining device. Do not move this vehicle until the restraining

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device is properly removed by the Military Police.

2. Any movement, or attempted movement, of this vehicle could result in damage to the device and the vehicle. You will be responsible for any such damage to the vehicle and/or the restraining device.
3. Any removal, or attempted removal, of the device could result in you being charged with a criminal offense.
4. To have this device properly removed by the Military Police, contact the following:

Mon-Fri, 7: a.m.-5: p.m., Bldg 292,

Phone 767-2848/8659

Non-Duty Hours, Bldg 285, Phone 767-2822

### Notice

### § 636.38 Impounding privately owned vehicles (POVs).

This section provides the standards and procedures for towing, inventorying, searching, impounding, and disposing of private owned vehicles.

(a) *Implied consent to vehicle impoundment.* Any person granted the privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield installations shall be deemed to have given his or her consent for the removal and temporary impoundment of the privately owned vehicle when it is parked illegally for unreasonable periods, interfering with operations, creating a safety hazard, disabled by accident, left unattended in a restricted or controlled area, or abandoned. Such vehicles will be towed by a contracted civilian wrecker service and placed in that service's storage lot. Such persons further agree to reimburse the civilian wrecker service for the cost of towing and storage should their vehicle be removed or impounded.

(b) *Standards of impoundment.* (1) Privately owned vehicles will not be impounded unless they clearly interfere with ongoing operations or movement of traffic, threaten public safety or convenience, are involved in criminal activity, contain evidence of criminal activity, or are stolen or abandoned.

(2) The impoundment of a privately owned vehicle is inappropriate when reasonable alternatives to impoundment exist.

(i) An attempt will be made to locate the owner of the privately owned vehicle and have the vehicle removed.

(ii) The vehicle may be moved a short distance to a legal parking area and temporarily secured until the owner is located.

(iii) Another responsible person may be allowed to drive or tow the privately owned vehicle with permission from the owner, operator, or person empowered to control the vehicle. In this case, the owner, operator, or person empowered to control the vehicle will be informed that the Military Police are not responsible for safeguarding the privately owned vehicle.

(3) Impounding of privately owned vehicle is justified when any of the following conditions exist:

(i) The privately owned vehicle is illegally parked—

(A) On a street or bridge, or is double parking and interferes with the orderly flow of traffic.

(B) On a sidewalk, within an intersection, or a cross-walk, on a railroad track, in a fire lane, or is blocking a driveway, so that the vehicle interferes with the operations or creates a safety hazard to other roadway users or the general public. An example would be a vehicle parked within 15 feet of a fire hydrant or blocking a properly marked driveway of a fire station or aircraft-alert crew facility.

(C) When blocking an emergency exit door of any public place (installation theater, club, dining facility, hospital, or other facility).

(D) In a "tow-away" zone that is so marked with proper signs.

(ii) The privately owned vehicle interferes with—

(A) Street cleaning operations and attempts to contact the owner have been unsuccessful.

(B) Emergency operations during a natural disaster or fire or must be removed from the disaster area during cleanup operations.

(iii) The privately owned vehicle has been used in a crime or contains evidence of criminal activity.

(iv) The owner or person in charge has been apprehended and is unable or unwilling to arrange for custody or removal.